IN THE CLAIMS

1-11. (Canceled)

12. (Original) A method comprising:

connecting in series at least a first coaxial cable, an adapter, and a second coaxial cable, all having the same impedance, to form a calibration configuration;

sending a first radio frequency signal through the calibration configuration;

measuring a first loss in the radio frequency signal after the first radio frequency signal is sent through the calibration configuration;

placing a radio frequency test probe in a test fixture;

connecting in series at least the first coaxial cable, the radio frequency test probe in the test fixture, the adapter, and the second coaxial cable to form a test configuration in which the adapter contacts the radio frequency test probe;

sending a second radio frequency signal through the test configuration;

measuring a second loss in the second radio frequency signal after the second radio frequency signal is sent through the test configuration; and

subtracting the first loss from the second loss to derive a fixture loss.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12 further comprising;

contacting a device under test with the radio frequency test probe in the test fixture.

14. (Original) The method of claim 13 wherein the calibration configuration includes no wireless component, the test configuration includes no wireless component, and the device under test is a wireless component.

15. (Original) The method of claim 12 wherein the adapter comprises:

a ground sleeve having a first ground sleeve end adapted to contact a ground lead of a coaxial cable and a second ground sleeve end adapted to contact a ground probe of the test probe; and

a signal pin positioned inside of and spaced apart from the ground sleeve, the signal pin having a first signal pin end adapted to contact a signal lead of a coaxial cable and a second signal pin end adapted to contact a signal probe of the test probe.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15 wherein:

the ground sleeve is characterized by a first outer radius at said first ground sleeve end and a second outer radius at said second ground sleeve end;

the first outer radius is different than the second outer radius;

the signal pin is characterized by a first inner radius at said first signal pin end and a second inner radius at said second signal pin end;

the first inner radius is different than the second inner radius; and

a ratio of the first inner radius to the first outer radius is the same as the ratio of the second inner radius to the second outer radius.

17. (Original) The method of claim 16 wherein the signal pin and the ground sleeve are both tapered to maintain said ratio constant throughout the adapter.

18 – 22. (Canceled)

23. (Previously Presented) A method of forming a calibration configuration comprising:

connecting an adapter to a first coaxial cable, the adapter having a first end configured to join with said first coaxial cable and a second end configured to mate with a radio frequency probe;

mating a radio frequency probe to said adapter;

connecting a second coaxial cable to said radio frequency probe; and

obtaining a first signal loss through the calibration configuration.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23 wherein the adapter comprises:

a ground sleeve having a first ground sleeve end and a second ground sleeve end, said first ground sleeve end having a first outer radius and said second ground sleeve end having a second outer radius different from said first outer radius;

a signal pin having a first signal pin end adapted to communicate with said first coaxial cable and a second signal pin end adapted to

communicate with said radio frequency probe, said signal pin contained within said ground sleeve; and

a dielectric material between said ground sleeve and said signal pin.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24 wherein the impedance of said adapter is substantially uniform from said first end to said second end.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 25 wherein said signal pin and said ground sleeve are tapered.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24 wherein a ratio of said first inner radius to the first outer radius is the same as the ratio of said second inner radius to said second outer radius.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 25 wherein the impedance of said adapter is approximately 50 ohms.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23 wherein the calibration configuration further comprises:

placing said radio frequency probe in a test fixture to form a test configuration; and

obtaining a second signal loss through said test configuration.

30. (Previously Presented) A method comprising:

forming a calibration configuration including a first coaxial cable, an adapter, and a second coaxial cable, said adapter configured to mate with a radio frequency probe and said second coaxial cable;

obtaining a first signal loss through said calibration configuration;

forming a test configuration including said first coaxial cable, said second coaxial cable, said adapter, and said radio frequency probe; and

obtaining a second signal loss through said test configuration.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30 wherein said test configuration includes a test fixture configured to receive said radio frequency probe.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30 wherein the adapter includes a ground sleeve and a signal pin, said signal pin positioned inside of and spaced apart from said ground sleeve.

33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30 further comprising evaluating a device under test in said test fixture.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 33 wherein said device under test is a wireless component.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 32 wherein the adapter further comprises said ground sleeve having a first ground sleeve end and a second ground sleeve end, said first ground sleeve end having a first outer radius and said second ground sleeve end having a second outer radius, said signal pin

having a first signal pin end including a first inner radius and a second signal pin end including a second inner radius; and

a ratio of the first inner radius to the first outer radius is approximately equivalent to the ratio of the second inner radius to the second outer radius.

36. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 35 wherein the signal pin and the ground sleeve are tapered.